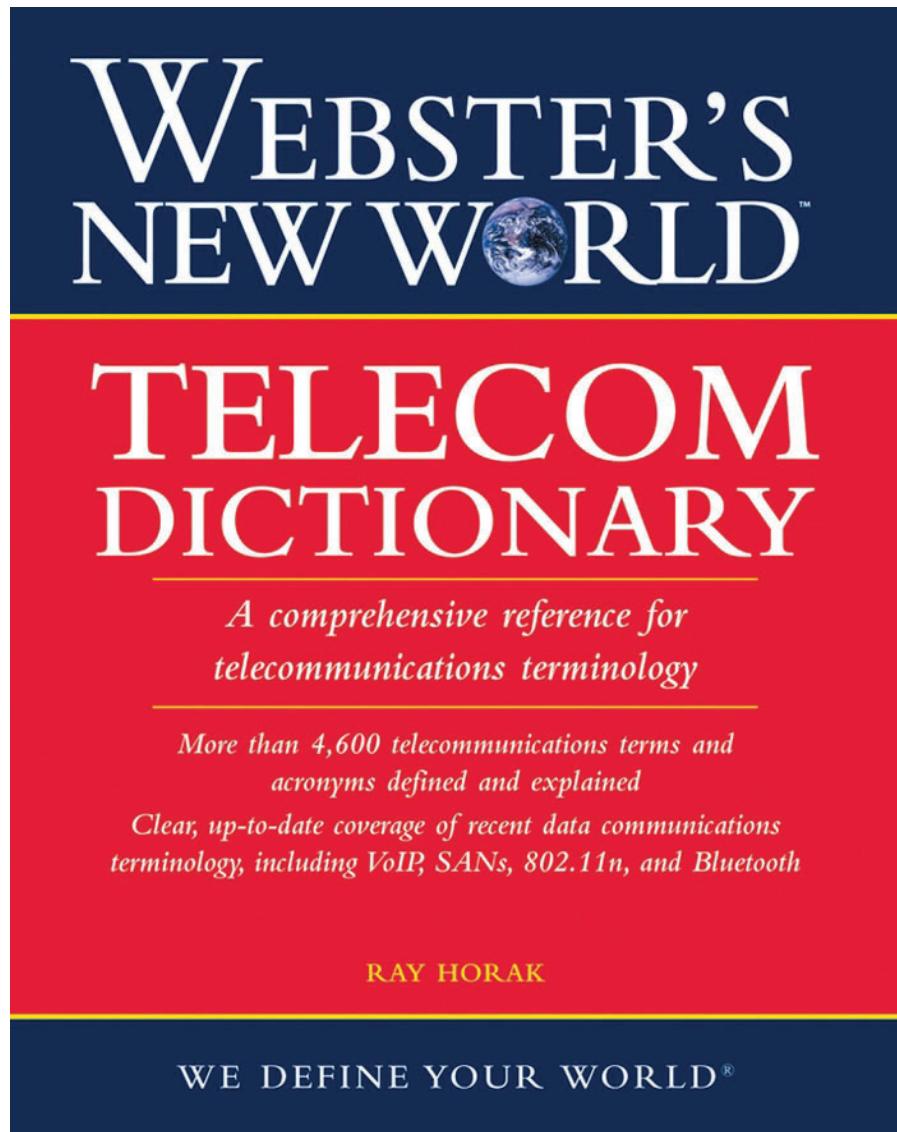


EXHIBIT 8



WEBSTER'S NEW WORLDTM

Telecom Dictionary

Ray Horak



Wiley Publishing, Inc.

Webster's New World® Telecom Dictionary

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dialing the destination telephone number. Synonymous with *caller ID*. See also *ACD*, *ANI*, *call center*, *CLASS*, *LEC*, *PSTN*, and *screen pop*. **2.** A voice telephone system feature that supports the CLID network service and offers a similar capability for station-to-station PBX calls. See also *CLASS*.

client In a client/server architecture, a complete, standalone computer that optimizes the user interface, relying on servers to handle the more mundane tasks associated with application and file storage, network administration, security, and other critical functions. See also *architecture*, *client/server*, and *server*.

client mesh See *pure mesh*.

client/server A network architecture that distributes intelligence and responsibilities at several levels, with some machines designated as servers to serve the needs of client machines. A server can be a mainframe, minicomputer, or personal computer that operates in a time-sharing mode to provide for the needs of many clients. Client machines are complete, standalone computers that optimize the user interface, relying on servers to handle the more mundane tasks associated with application and file storage, network administration, security, and other critical functions. See also *peer-to-peer*.

Clipper Chip An integrated circuit that uses the Skipjack voice encryption algorithm developed by the United States National Security Agency (NSA) for the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST). Skipjack is a block coding algorithm that encrypts 64-bit data blocks with an 80-bit key. Data encrypted by the Skipjack algorithm can be provided not only to the intended recipient through the use of a key, but also by the U.S. government through the use of a back door into a Law Enforcement Access Field (LEAF). The Clipper Chip is manufactured by the U.S. government, which has tried unsuccessfully to make it, and similar technologies, mandatory for voice encryption in the United States. Privacy advocates feared that government authorities would abuse the back door. Law enforcement authorities fear that the widespread use of other voice encryption technologies will make it impossible to place legal wiretaps. See also *algorithm*, *back door*, *encryption*, *integrated circuit*, and *wiretap*.

CLNP (ConnectionLess Network Protocol) A Network Layer datagram protocol from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for use over OSI (Open Systems Integration) networks and specified in ISO 8473. CLNP is very similar to Internet Protocol (IP). The datagram size is the same as IP, and there are similar mechanisms for fragmentation, error control, and lifetime control. CLNP, however, has an address space of 20 octets compared the IPv4 address space of only 4 octets. OSI networks have not been well accepted, however, and the OSI protocol stack has been relegated to the status of OSI Reference Model. See also *datagram*, *error control*, *fragmentation*, *IP*, *ISO*, *lifetime control*, *Network Layer*, *OSI*, *OSI Reference Model*, *protocol*, and *protocol stack*.

clocking pulse Periodic signals generated by a timing source for purposes of synchronizing the flow of data within a computer or between computers across a circuit. See also *synchronous transmission*.

closed circuit television (CCTV) See *CCTV*.

closed-loop algorithm In frame relay, a congestion control mechanism that prevents the frame relay network device (FRND) from accepting incoming frames unless there is an extremely high probability of the network's being able to deliver them without discard. A closed-loop algorithm fairly allocates backbone bandwidth among all the permanent virtual circuits (PVCs) configured on a particular trunk, and in proportion to the Committed Information Rate (CIR) of each PVC. See also *backbone*, *bandwidth*, *CIR*, *congestion*, *frame relay*, *FRND*, *PVC*, and *trunk*.

closed user group (CUG) See *CUG*.

cloud A wide area network (WAN) commonly is depicted as a cloud, which serves to obscure its complex inner workings from view. Data just pops in on one side of the cloud and pops out on the other side, so to speak.

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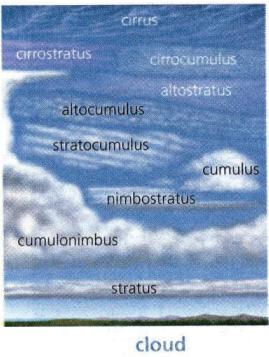
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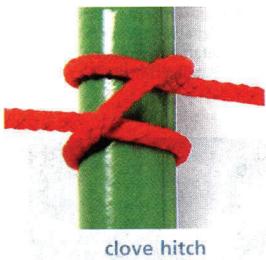
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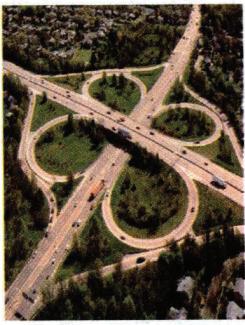
Manufactured in the United States of America

closed shop | cloud seeding

Monteverde Biological
Cloud Forest Reserve near
Monteverde, Costa Rica



clove hitch



cloverleaf

closed shop *n.* See **union shop**.

closed system *n.* A physical system that does not interact with or receive input from other systems, especially one that obeys conservation laws.

closed universe *n.* A model of the universe in which there is sufficient matter, and thus gravitational force, to halt the expansion initiated by the Big Bang.

close-fisted (*klos'fis'tid*) *adj.* Tightfisted; stingy.

close-grained (*klos'grānd'*) *adj.* Dense or compact in structure or texture, as a wood composed of small-diameter cells.

close-hauled (*klos'hōld'*) *adv.* & *adj.* Nautical With sails trimmed flat for sailing as close to the wind as possible.

close-knit (*klos'nit'*) *adj.* Held tightly together, as by social or cultural ties: a *close-knit family*.

close-minded (*klos'min'did*, *klos'-*) *adj.* Variant of **closed-minded**.

close-mouthed (*klos'mouthd'*, *-mouht'*) *adj.* Disposed not to talk; tightlipped.

close-order drill (*klos'ór'dər*) *n.* A military drill in marching, maneuvering, and formal handling of arms in which the participants perform at close intervals.

close-out (*klos'out'*) *n.* A sale in which all remaining stock is disposed of, usually at greatly reduced prices.

closer (*kloz'zər*) *n.* 1. One that closes: *The closer of the shop has to lock up.* 2. Baseball A relief pitcher called upon to protect a lead late in a game.

close shave (*klos'*) *n.* Informal A narrow escape; a close call.

clos-et (*kloz'it*, *kloz'it*) *n.* 1. A cabinet or enclosed recess for linens, household supplies, or clothing. 2. A small private chamber, as for study or prayer. 3. A water closet; a toilet. 4. A state of secrecy or cautious privacy: *Two days before the election, the candidate suddenly came out of the closet and denounced the proposed law.* ♦ *tr.v.* **-et-ed**, **-et-ing**, **-ets** To enclose or shut up in a private room, as for discussion: *closeted themselves with their attorneys.* ♦ *adj.* 1. Private; confidential: *closet information.* 2. Being so or engaging only in private; secret: *a closet proponent of a tax increase; a closet alcoholic.* 3. Based on theory and speculation rather than practice. [Middle English, private room < Old French, diminutive of *clos*, enclosure < Latin *clausum* < neuter of *clausus*, enclosed; see CLOSE.] —**closetful**' *n.*

closet drama *n.* A play to be read rather than performed.

closet-ed (*kloz'i-tid*, *kloz'zi-*) *adj.* Being in a state of secrecy or cautious privacy.

close-up (*klos'üp'*) *n.* 1. A photograph or a movie shot in which the subject is tightly framed and shown at a relatively large scale. 2. An intimate view or description. —**close-up'** *adj.* & *adv.*

clos-ing (*kloz'ing*) *n.* 1. The end or conclusion: *the closing of a debate.* 2. A meeting for completing a transaction, especially one at which contracts are signed transferring ownership of real estate.

clos-trid-i-um (*kloz-trid'ē-əm*) *n.*, *pl.* **-i-a** (-ē-ə) Any of various rod-shaped, spore-forming, chiefly anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Clostridium*, such as certain nitrogen-fixing species that are found in soil and those that cause botulism and tetanus. [New Latin *Clostridium*, genus name < Greek *klōstēr*, *klōstr-*, spindle < *klōthein*, to spin.] —**clos-trid'i-al** (-əl) *adj.*

clo-sure (*kloz'zhər*) *n.* 1. The act of closing or the state of being closed: *closure of an incision.* 2. Something that closes or shuts. 3. A bringing to an end; a conclusion: *finally brought the project to closure.* 4a. A bringing to an end; a conclusion: *finally brought the project to closure.* b. A feeling of finality or resolution, especially after a traumatic experience: *sought closure in returning to the scene of the accident.* 5. See **closure**. 6. The property of being mathematically closed. ♦ *tr.v.* **-sured**, **-sur-ing**, **-sures** To closure (a debate). [Middle English < Old French < Late Latin *clausūra*, fortress, lock < *clausus*, enclosed; see CLOSE. Sense 4, translation of French *clôture*.]

clot (*klot'*) *n.* 1. A thick, viscous, or coagulated mass or lump, as of blood. 2. A clump, mass, or lump, as of clay. 3. A compact group: *a clot of trucks blocking the tunnel's entrance.* ♦ *v.* **clot-ed**, **clot-ing**, **clots** *-intr.* To form into a clot or clots; coagulate: *The blood clotted over the wound.* *-tr.* 1. To cause to form into a clot or clots. 2. To fill or cover with or as if with clots. [Middle English < Old English *clott*, lump.]

cloth (*kloth*, *klōth*) *n.*, *pl.* **cloths** (*kloth*s, *klōth*s, *klōths*, *klōthz*) *1.* Fabric or material formed by weaving, knitting, pressing, or felting natural or synthetic fibers. *2.* A piece of fabric or material used for a specific purpose, as a tablecloth. *3.* Nautical **a.** Canvas. **b.** A sail. *4.* The characteristic attire of a profession, especially that of the clergy. *5.* The clergy: *a man of the cloth.* —**idiom:** *in cloth* With a clothbound binding; as a clothbound book. [Middle English *clothen* < Old English *clāth*.]

cloth-bound (*klōth/bound'*, *klōth'-*) *adj.* Having a cover of thick paper boards covered with cloth. Used of a book.

clothe (*kloth*) *tr.v.* **clothed** or **clad** (*klađ*), **cloth-ing**, **clothes** *1.* To put clothes on; dress: *The children were clothed in warm fleece.* *2.* To provide clothes for. *3.* To cover as if with clothing: *"People clothe the act of vengeance in all sorts of justifications"* (James Carroll). *4.* To endow with a trait or attribute. [Middle English *clothen* < Old English *clāthan* < *clāth*, cloth.]

clothes (*kloz*, *klōthz*) *pl.n.* *1.* Articles of dress; wearing apparel; garments. *2.* Bedclothes. [Middle English < Old English *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, cloth.]

clothes-horse (*kloz'hōrs'*, *klōthz'-*) *n.* *1.* A frame on which clothes are hung to dry or air. *2.* A person excessively concerned with dress.

clothes-line (*kloz'lin'*, *klōthz'-*) *n.* A cord, rope, or wire on which clothes may be hung to dry or air. ♦ *tr.v.* **-lined**, **-lin-ing**, **-lines** Sports

To knock down (an opponent in an athletic contest) by hooking the neck with an outstretched arm.

clothes moth *n.* Any of various moths of the family Tineidae, whose larvae feed on wool, hair, fur, and feathers.

clothes-pin (*klōz'pin'*, *klōthz'*) *n.* A clip of wood or plastic for fastening clothes to a clothesline.

clothes-press also **clothes press** (*klōz'prēs'*, *klōthz'*) *n.* A chest, closet, or wardrobe in which clothes are kept.

clothes tree *n.* An upright pole or stand with hooks or pegs on which to hang clothing. Also called *coat tree*.

cloth-i-er (*klōth'yar*, *klōth'ē-ər*) *n.* One that makes or sells clothing or cloth.

cloth-ing (*klō'thīng*) *n.* *1.* Clothes considered as a group; wearing apparel. *2.* A covering.

Clo-tho (*klō'thō*) *n.* Greek Mythology One of the three Fates, the spinner of the thread of destiny. [Greek *Klothō* < *klōthein*, to spin.]

cloth yard *n.* The standard unit of cloth measurement, equal to 36 inches (0.914 meter).

clo-trim-a-zole (*klō-trim'ə-zōl'*) *n.* A broad-spectrum antifungal drug used topically to treat a variety of superficial fungal infections, including candidiasis and tinea. [*C(H)LO(RO)* - + *TR(I)* - (from its three phenyl groups) + *IM(ID)AZOLE*.]

clot-ten cream (*klōt'iid*) *n.* A thick cream made primarily in England by heating milk until a layer of cream forms on its surface that is then cooled and skimmed off. Also called *Devonshire cream*.

clo-ture (*klō'chör*) *n.* A parliamentary procedure by which debate is ended and an immediate vote is taken on the matter under discussion. Also called *closure*. ♦ *tr.v.* **-tured**, **-tur-ing**, **-tures** To apply closure to (a parliamentary debate). [French *clôture* < Old French *closure*, probably alteration of *closure*, closure; see CLOSURE.]

cloud (*kloud*) *n.* *1.a.* A visible body of very fine water droplets or ice particles suspended in the atmosphere at altitudes ranging up to several miles above sea level. *b.* A mass of particles or droplets, as of dust, smoke, or steam, suspended in the atmosphere or existing in outer space. *2.a.* A large moving body of things in the air or on the ground; a swarm: *a cloud of locusts.* *b.* A collection of particles or other small entities: *an electron cloud; a cloud of spores.* *c.* An opaque mass of particles suspended in water: *a cloud of silt in the pond.* *3.* A dark region or blemish, as on a polished stone. *4.* A state or cause of sadness, worry, or anger: *At the bad news a cloud fell over the celebration.* *5.* A state or cause of confusion or misunderstanding: *writing made difficult by a cloud of jargon.* *6.* A state or cause of suspicion or disgrace: *A cloud of mistrust lingers among the signers of the treaty.* *7.a.* A large area of coordinated wireless Internet service. *b.* The collection of data and services available through the Internet: *stored company data in the cloud.* ♦ *v.* **cloud-ed**, **cloud-ing**, **clouds** *-tr.* *1.a.* To cover or obscure with clouds: *We could not see the moon because the sky was clouded over.* *b.* To darken, obscure, or make less transparent: *Smoke clouded the sky. Steam clouded the windows.* *2.a.* To make sorrowful, troubled, or angry: *a bad memory that clouded his spirits.* *b.* To cause to appear sorrowful, troubled, or angry: *Worry clouded her face.* *3.a.* To make difficult to know or understand; make obscure or uncertain: *The economic downturn clouded the future of the project.* *b.* To confuse: *Don't let your resentments cloud your judgment.* *4.* To cast aspersions on; sully: *Scandal clouded the officer's reputation.* *-intr.* *1.a.* To become cloudy or overcast: *The sky clouded over.* *b.* To become dark, obscure, or less transparent: *The water in the tank clouded up.* *2.* To show sorrow, worry, or anger: *His face clouded at the news.*

—idioms: in the clouds Impractical. **under a cloud** Under suspicion or in a state of disgrace. [Middle English, hill, cloud < Old English *clād*, rock, hill.] —**cloud-less adj.**

cloud-ber-ry (*kloud'bērē*) *n.* A creeping perennial herb (*Rubus chamaemorus*) in the rose family, native to northern North America and Eurasia and having white flowers and edible yellowish fruit.

cloud-bow (*kloud'bō*) *n.* A faint white or yellowish arc-shaped light, similar to a rainbow, that sometimes appears in clouds opposite the sun. [*CLOUD* + (*RAIN*)BOW.]

cloud-burst (*kloud'būrst'*) *n.* A sudden heavy rainstorm; a downpour.

cloud chamber *n.* A gas-filled device in which the path of charged subatomic particles can be detected by the formation of chains of droplets on ions generated by their passage. It is also used to infer the presence of neutral particles and to study certain nuclear reactions.

cloud ear *n.* A species of wood ear fungus (*Auricularia auricula-judae*) used especially in East Asian cuisine. [Translation of terms in varieties of Chinese such as Mandarin *yú ér*: *yún*, cloud + *ér*, ear.]

cloud-ed leopard (*klou'did*) *n.* A medium-sized wild cat (*Neofelis nebulosa*) native to Southeast Asia, having brownish or gray fur with black markings similar to those of a leopard.

cloud forest *n.* A high-elevation tropical forest that receives much of its moisture from direct contact with clouds rather than from rain.

cloud-land (*kloud'lānd'*) *n.* A realm of imagination or fantasy.

cloud-let (*kloud'lit*) *n.* A small cloud or something resembling one.

cloud nine *n.* Informal A state of elation or great happiness: *was on cloud nine after winning the marathon.*

Cloud Peak (*kloud*) A mountain, 4,013 m (13,167 ft) high, in the Bighorn Mountains of north-central Wyoming. It is the highest elevation in the range.

cloud-scape (*kloud'skāp'*) *n.* *1.* A work of art representing a view of clouds: *an Impressionist painting that is a vast cloudscape of buoyant, floating forms.* *2.* A photograph showing a view of clouds, such as those surrounding a planet.

cloud seeding *n.* A technique of stimulating or enhancing precipita-

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cloud

[kloud] [SHOW IPA](#)

See synonyms for: **cloud** / **clouded** / **clouds** on Thesaurus.com

noun

1 a visible collection of particles of water or ice suspended in the air, usually at an elevation above the earth's surface.

any similar mass, especially of smoke or dust.

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adjective Digital Technology.

of or relating to [cloud computing](#):

cloud software; cloud servers.

relating to or doing business on the internet:

Google and other cloud companies.

verb (used with object)

to overspread or cover with, or as with, a cloud or clouds:

The smoke from the fire clouded the sun from view.

to [overshadow](#); [obscure](#); [darken](#):

The hardships of war cloud his childhood memories.

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SYNONYMS FOR **cloud**

- 1 vapor.
- 6 swarm, horde, multitude, throng, host, crowd, army.
- 14 muddle, distort.

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Idioms for cloud

in the clouds,

1. in a condition of absent-mindedness; lost in reverie.
2. impractical:

Their schemes are usually up in the clouds.

on a cloud Informal exceedingly happy; in high spirits.

On the night of the prom the seniors were on a cloud.

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Origin of cloud

First recorded before 900; Middle English; Old English *clūd* “rock, hill”; akin to [clod](#), Greek *gloutós* “buttock”; see [gluteus](#)

synonym study for cloud

19. Cloud, fog, haze, mist differ somewhat in their figurative uses. Cloud connotes especially daydreaming: *His mind is in the clouds*. Fog and haze connote especially bewilderment or confusion: *to go around in a fog (haze)*. Mist has an emotional connotation and suggests tears: *a mist in one's eyes*.

OTHER WORDS FROM cloud

cloudlike, adjective **in·ter·cloud**, verb (used with object)

Words nearby cloud

clotted cream, clotting factor, clotty, cloture, clou, cloud, **cloudage**, cloud base, cloudberry, cloudbow, cloudburst

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Words related to cloud

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gloom, vapor, darkness, fog, smoke, puff, smog, mist, veil, steam, shower, swarm, dim, darken, overshadow, eclipse, blur, perplex, puzzle, muddle

Example sentences from the Web for cloud

- Accenture isn't a *cloud* technology company, but it is the leading partner for most of the *cloud* companies in implementing wide-ranging enterprise applications.

[Why Accenture thinks the 'Henry Ford moment of the digital era' is coming](#)|Alan Murray|September 17, 2020|[Fortune](#)

- Alongside the IPO, Snowflake also sold shares privately to Warren Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway and to top *cloud* software developer Salesforce.

[Snowflake CEO: Doubling of stock price after IPO reflects 'frothy' market](#)|Aaron Pressman|September 16, 2020|[Fortune](#)

- Investors understand the *cloud* business model well and that makes a high-growth company like Snowflake attractive.

[Here's who made a killing from Snowflake's blockbuster IPO](#)|Verne Kopytoff|September 16, 2020|[Fortune](#)

- Two of Snowflake's founders worked at database giant Oracle for more than a decade before striking out on their own to create a new design for databases in the *cloud*.

[Snowflake's shares soar 112% after IPO](#)|Aaron Pressman|September 16, 2020|[Fortune](#)

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What
Do
"a.m."

What Do "a.m." And "p.m." Stand
For?



British Dictionary definitions for cloud

cloud

/ (klaʊd) /

noun

1 a mass of water or ice particles visible in the sky, usually white or grey, from which rain or snow falls when the particles coagulate See also [cirrus](#), [cumulonimbus](#), [cumulus](#), [stratus](#)

any collection of particles visible in the air, esp of smoke or dust

a large number of insects or other small animals in flight

something that darkens, threatens, or carries gloom

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verb

(when *intr*, often foll by *over* or *up*) to make or become cloudy, overcast, or indistinct

(*tr*) to make obscure; darken

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Derived forms of cloud

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cloudless, adjective **cloudlessly**, adverb **cloudlessness**, noun **cloudlike**, adjective
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Word Origin for cloud

C13 (in the sense: a mass of vapour): from Old English *clūd* rock, hill; probably related to clod

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Scientific definitions for cloud

cloud

[kloud]

A visible body of very fine water droplets or ice particles suspended in the atmosphere at altitudes ranging up to several miles above sea level.

Clouds are formed when air that contains water vapor cools below the dew point.

A distinguishable mass of particles or gas, such as the collection of gases and dust in a nebula.

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interlard

verb (*used with object*) | [in-ter-lahrd] 🔍

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Dictionary

cloud computing



cloud computing



noun

noun: cloud computing; plural noun: *cloud computings*

the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer.